

# Our Dumb Animals.

"WE SPEAK FOR THOSE WHO



CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES."

"I would not enter on my list of friends,  
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,  
Yet wanting sensibility, the man  
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."— *Courper.*

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## Our Dumb Animals.

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### Picking Fowls Alive.

A visit to the city markets reveals other phases of what can be called the *public* cruelty to animals. All the poultry which is brought into market comes alive, and every morning, when arrangements are being made for the day's sale, the fowls and ducks are taken from coops in which they are kept and *plucked alive*.

I once heard a lady remonstrate with a man who was sitting before his shop door and plucking a live fowl. "Why do you it?" she said. "Because," replied the man, "it is easier; the feathers come off directly this way." "But why give the poor bird unnecessary torture?" This remark seemed beyond the man's comprehension. The idea of commiseration for animals was too much for him. He looked up at his questioner, laughed, and shrugging his shoulders, continued his work without deigning to answer what to him was so absurd a question. Again, a dozen live fowls are tied together by the legs, tossed into a corner and left for hours, and sometimes the whole day, without care of any kind.—*Correspondence from Italy.*

Does this practice prevail to any extent in this country? If so, let us know the locality. [ED.]

ONE of our new members suggests that a general belief in the Darwinian theory might lead to kinder treatment of the lower animals by mankind.

### When Men Cease to be Revengeful Perhaps Dogs will.

A little dog belonging to a gentleman, residing near Stony Brook, Long Island, was in the habit of following his master's wood-wagon to the landing, some three miles distant. One day he was set upon and roughly handled by a large dog belonging to a resident in the next village. The next day, though lame, sore and bruised, the little dog persisted in accompanying the wood-wagon again. When the wagon started, the large farm dog was also found to be moving along quietly under it. He was never known to accompany the wagon-team before. The teamster attempted to drive him back, but he refused to return. The little dog led the way, limping and brooding over his wrongs. He was also contemplating the sweetness of revenge, and gloating over its near accomplishment. When he reached the place where he had received his ill treatment the day before, he limped up to where his enemy lay basking in the sun in the front yard, and snapped and snarled through the pickets in a most tantalizing manner. Thinking to repeat the chastisement of the day before, the village dog leaped over the fence, but only to encounter the large farm dog who had been watching the proceedings from under the slow-moving wagon, and who now came rushing to the rescue. The village dog was nearly killed before they could be separated. The large farm dog left the party after the fight and returned home. He had come only for the purpose of aiding his little friend to obtain revenge. The little wretch was almost human in his airs of triumph, and in his expressions of gratified malice. By what process, think you, did the little dog communicate his wrongs, or plan with his big canine friend this well concocted scheme of retaliation?

### Penalty for Poisoning or Maiming Animals.

[Section 90, Chapter 161 of Massachusetts General Statutes.]

"Whoever wilfully and maliciously kills, maims or disfigures any horses, cattle or other beasts, of another person, or wilfully and maliciously administers poison to any such beasts, or exposes any poisonous substance with intent that the same shall be taken or swallowed by them, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the jail not exceeding one year.

### Ignorance of the Objects of Kindred Societies.

To show what new societies have to contend with, we publish the following communication from a member of the Georgia Society, which we find in the "Constitutionalist."

As there seems to be such a total misunderstanding on the part of many persons as to the *real* objects of this society, we would again place before the public, as clearly as we can, its motives. Not long since a man raised the objection "that if such a thing existed, a man would not be allowed to punish his own child." It was explained to him that the society was for the suppression of *cruelty* to animals *solely*, and could, in no way interfere with parental authority. Another argued that it interfered with a man's rights of property. If one's idea of right consists in torturing, starving, *unnecessary* beating or mutilating any of God's creatures, simply because they happen to have the misfortune to be his by right of possession, we feel sure that nearly every one will agree with us in thinking that the sooner such a person is taught differently, either by precept or punishment, the better for the community at large. It is scarcely credible that any one can be so demoniacal as to cause pain to any living creature simply for the pleasure of seeing its sufferings, and surely if such were the case there would be almost no crime that such a one would not be capable of committing against his fellow-man as well. The objects of this Society are, therefore: To establish humanity in schools as a part of education; to induce owners of draught-horses to be merciful in loading, and to prevent cruel treatment of their horses and mules; to induce persons to humanely destroy old, worn-out and diseased horses and cattle, instead of turning them out to die a lingering death from exposure and starvation; and also to discourage cruelty in every form. We see nothing extravagant or impracticable in the objects of the Society, and trust, ere long, to find, by increased interest and aid, that the public agrees with us in so thinking.

MEN in general are neither very good nor very bad; they are simply mediocre. I have never closely examined even the best without discovering faults and frailties invisible at first. I have always in the end found among the worst, certain elements and holding points of honesty. There are two men in every man; it is childish to see only one; it is sad and unjust to look only at the other.—*De Tocqueville.*

*Educated Insects.*

Mr. Mendell, of St. Louis, Mo., who has been for the last few days stopping with some friends in this city, has a most singular love for insect life, and an intimate knowledge of the character and temper of several members of the insect family, which he carries about with him for the purpose of diversion and study. In one of his pockets Mr. Mendell has domesticated a colony of small brown ants, trained in their intelligence to do some surprising things. He will place a piece of sugar upon a table and retire from it a few paces, when by some manipulation which his industrious pets understand the meaning of, he persuades them to come out and march in Indian file down the leg of his pantaloons, across the floor, up the leg of the table, until they reach the sugar. The ants will, after each one has supplied itself with a tiny grain of the sweet commodity, take up the line of march on a trip to Mr. Mendell's pocket, into which they will enter, each one with its load of sweets. The same gentleman has also in his collection of insect pets, a dozen or more green bugs, with black stripes running around their bodies, and which, he says, are peculiar inhabitants of a species of acacia tree. These bugs will, at a motion of their master's finger, go through remarkable acrobatic performances, walking first on their hind-legs and afterward on their fore-legs, the hinder part of their bodies being elevated, their only word of command, so to speak, being given by the trainer's finger. Mr. Mendell has for some years found great pleasure in devoting his leisure hours to pursuits of the kind above mentioned, and ought certainly to write a book. —*Press.*

*Barbarous Treatment of Live Stock in Transportation.*

Through the influence of the society to prevent cruelty to animals, a law was passed by Congress, approved March 3, 1873, prohibiting cattle, swine, sheep, or other animals, being confined in transportation longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours, without unloading for rest, water, or feeding. Farmers generally would say that the limit ought to have been twenty-four hours, but efforts are now making to have Congress extend the period to thirty-seven consecutive hours, a period which would entail much suffering to the stock, and if they survive it, would only result in bringing to our large cities, diseased and unhealthy animals and meat, unsuitable for human food.

The "Doylestown Farmers' Club," passed a resolution a few days since, instructing their representatives in Congress to oppose any such extension of time, and it would be well if farmers' clubs and associations all over the country would send up earnest remonstrances on this subject to Congress. Under the old system the mortality was often frightful, and the proposed extension of time is much the same as having no law at all. Consumers, as well as farmers, are all interested in this question, and should earnestly protest against an extension of time. —*Practical Farmer.*

A MASSACHUSETTS farmer says, "My cattle will follow me until I leave the lot, and on the way up to the barnyard, in the evening, stop and call for a lock of hay." Smithson says there is nothing at all remarkable about that. He went into a barnyard in the country one day last week, where he had not the slightest acquaintance with the cattle, and a male member not only followed him until he left the lot, but took the gate off the hinges and raced with him to the house in the most familiar way possible. Smithson says he has no doubt that the old fellow would have called for something if he had waited a little while, but he didn't want to keep the folks waiting dinner; so he hung one tail of his coat and a piece of his pants on the animal's horns and went into the house. Result of bad training when young.

*The Robin's Nest.*

The climbing roses on the porch  
Bear the sweet promise of the Spring,  
And shyly on the passing breeze  
The homage of their fragrance fling.

The rivulet has burst its bonds,  
And, glorying in its new-found power,  
Carols the joy of freedom gained  
To springing grass and tender flower.

A robin twitt'ring on the bough,  
Says to his mate, "Love, let us fly  
And seek soft lining for a nest,  
Where warm our little birds may lie."

The young wife sits upon the porch,  
And busily her distaff plies;  
The while she thinks upon her babe,  
And gently murmurs lullabies.

When through the open cottage door  
A little wail the mother hears;  
She hastens to the cradle side  
To soothe and quiet baby's fears.

Unheeded, on the mossy step  
The well-used distaff lies;  
The robins, from the garden-walk,  
Watch it with longing eyes.

They hop a little nearer now,  
Then, listening, raise their heads,  
Till, o'er the distaff hovering close,  
They snap its fluttering threads.

The housewife, stepping on the porch,  
Takes up her work once more,  
And little thinks two petty thieves  
Have robbed her thrifty store.

And yet, her lullaby to-night  
Would be more glad, I ween,  
Could she but peep between the boughs,  
And see what might be seen.

Hidden by apple blossoms pink,  
Is built a robin's nest,  
With lining soft of hair and down,  
Where birdlings five will rest.

And twined in with wondrous art,  
And tireless, loving toil,  
See in the middle of the nest  
The distaff's flaxen spool.

None the less soft for little birds  
Will be the pretty bed,  
Because a human mother's thoughts  
Are woven with the thread.

—*Emily C. Ford, in St. Nicholas for May.*

THERE is something that touches the heart in the last moments of a dog that died in Lansingburg, N. Y., the other day, at the age of twenty-four years. The old fellow had hardly stirred from his rug for some days; he rose stiffly, crawled with difficulty up stairs, visited every room in the house, seemed to bid a farewell to all familiar objects, came back to his master's feet, and died without a struggle.

A NEW METHOD OF BUTCHERING.—A new method of killing horned cattle has been introduced in Europe, which it is said largely reduces the possibility of inflicting unnecessary torture upon the animals. An iron mask, like a continuous blinker, is placed on the bullock's head, so arranged as to close the animal's vision, and to make a hole or socket in the middle of the mask corresponding to the spot in the centre of the forehead whereon a blow immediately causes insensibility. A hollow nail of peculiar form, made to fit the socket, and having a large head, is then readily slipped into its place, and a single blow of very moderate strength drives it instantly home, and causes death too rapidly to allow of any suffering.

It is said that there is a dog in Iowa which its owner, a farmer named Tremaine, values at \$32,000. We have a dog ourselves which we value at somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of that sum, but to a warm personal friend who wanted him badly, and seemed to think he couldn't get along without him, it is not wholly impossible that, in some moment of convivial joy, when the heart beats high and warm with dance and song and banquet wine, we might be induced to sell him for fifty cents. —*Courier-Journal.*

*Bluebirds.*

The newspapers do not mention the bluebird among their arrivals; but you get up some fine, clear, sparkling morning, with the thermometer still pretty low down, and a crust of ice perhaps glazing the pools, and there he is in the maple opposite your window, tuning his pipe and dressing his feathers with the easy nonchalance which distinguishes bird manners. He seems to have no solicitude as to the ways and means of living, nor is he in the least downcast about the mistake which it appears to you he has made in his reckoning. His new apartments evidently suit him quite as well as the cane-brake and the magnolia grove.

This little handful of song and feathers is a sermon, a poem, and an orchestra tucked into the smallest possible compass. March nights are often bitter, with a spiteful, rasping cold, that delights in irritating the skin and raising a blister on the temper. Where does the early bird lodge on such nights at the beginning of the season? It seems as though he must make his nest in God's own hand.

It is inexpressibly pleasant to hear the first chirpings, peepings and twitters of these wide-awake songsters about stone walls and stubble fields and the sunniest spots in the orchard. Watch them as they light on the rails of the fence and hop along, their pink toes spread wide, stopping now and then to nip a little bit of lichen or to dress and cleanse the under part of the wings. What independent, undaunted little creatures they are! —*Augusta Learned, in Christian Union.*

MANY of the diseases of the horse's eye are occasioned through injury from the use of blinkers or blinds on the bridles of horses. In the United States they have been partially abolished by the more practical men, and what are called open bridles, that is, bridles without blinkers, are substituted. The horse soon becomes accustomed to them, and is not thereafter so easily frightened because he sees perfectly, not only what is before him, but also what is beside and even behind him. —*English Paper.*

EVANSVILLE, Ind., has a public-spirited official in the shape of a county auditor, who has been stocking the town with birds. His last order was for ten pairs of goldfinches, ten pairs of linnets, ten pairs of great tits, ten pairs of chaffinches, five pairs of liskins, five pairs of red-wings, five robin red-breasts, five pairs of wag-tails, five pairs of mavis, and five pairs of starlings. The funds which he used to pay for the birds are collected from the wealthy people of the city.

A DEER chased by dogs, took refuge near where a man was squaring timber. The man drove the dogs off, and the deer remained with him all day, allowing him to fondle it, and appearing to feel a lively sense of gratitude for the man's interference, on its behalf.

A GOOD STORY. It is a pity to have one of Mr. Evarts' good stories mangled by the reporters, as is the case in the reports of his anecdote about a donkey, told at a recent Harvard meeting. The story really was as follows: A few summers since, Mr. Evarts, at the urgent request of one of his younger daughters, sent up to his country place in Vermont a donkey for her use. She had read about donkeys, but was not familiar with their peculiar vocalism. The animal's strange noises inspired her with the profoundest pity for his evident distress. So she wrote to her father; "Dear papa—I do wish you would come up here soon, my donkey is so lonesome." As Mr. Evarts renders this pathetic appeal, it is irresistible. —*New York Evening Mail.*

THE line which divides good from bad does not run chiefly through the head. As Goethe puts it, "The spirit in which we act is the highest matter."



[For Our Dumb Animals.]

## Shall we withhold the Smiles?

Allie is a sturdy little fellow, four years old. He is not particularly gentle in his manner, and not a bit given to sentimentality; but he is an observing boy, and evidently ponders a good deal upon the ways of the world; and underneath his brusque exterior, he has a warm, affectionate little heart.

The other day while at play in the door-yard, some ladies passing by smiled at him. He ran into the house exclaiming, "Mother, what made those ladies smile at me? Was it because they loved me? Mother, do people always love me when they smile?"

All the little boys and girls do not speak their thoughts about smiles, as Allie did, but perhaps their little souls are as susceptible. Shall we withhold the smiles? A.

[Contributed.]

## The Mother Cat.

Last fall, while an old gentleman was at work in his garden, his cat came to him and cried and appeared to be in great distress. The old gentleman spoke kindly to her and she went away, but soon returned and still cried, and going a little way would come back to him and mew as if she wanted him to follow her. It was so evident this was what she wanted, that the old man left his work and followed her. She took him to the front of the house, and there, in the morning glories that were trained over the front door, was her little kitten hung by the neck, crying piteously and unable to extricate herself. The mother showed great joy when she saw the kitten liberated. A.

## Children Badly Trained.

Is it not apparent that cruelty is often encouraged by parents in early training, or rather neglect of training? Nothing is easier than to make a child fond and careful of its pet kitten or puppy, yet who has not often seen a wretched little kitten at the mercy of a mere baby, whose chief amusement consisted in throwing it on the floor or pulling out its fur, encouraged by "mamma," who would really only think it "funny"? The chief of police of New York says: "Boys are much better than the careless parents, who, seeing habits of cruelty in their children, have never given it sufficient consideration to reprove or correct them." I remember once hearing a mother, tired of the teasing and crying of a spoiled boy, tell him to "run away and stone the little lame chicken in the yard." Now what could be expected from a child brought up under such precepts? Now that the subject of animals' rights, for they have rights, although disregarded, is being agitated throughout the civilized world, a great reform may be looked for and realized, especially from the system of introducing humanity in schools and among the young, as a part of education. Surely the lesson is more easily impressed in the earlier stage of youth, and to whose part should it most naturally fall than to parents to impress this lesson of gentleness and kindness towards the weak and helpless, in the hearts of their children, influencing their after lives by the infusion of sentiments of mercy and refinement of feeling, which is the true essence of manliness, and without which woman loses her greatest charm.—Mentor, in Georgia Constitutionalist.

**CRUELTY TO ANIMALS** should be resented more than anything. Brute beasts are defenceless, and to torture them is despicable; the assassin at least risks his life, but the torturer of animals risks nothing; and I do not hesitate to place him lower still in the scale of humanity. There are men who have committed great crimes, and yet in whom the spark of humanity is certainly not extinct; but he who takes pleasure in the sufferings of a dumb animal, and prolongs them, regardless of its groans and of its supplicating looks, I pronounce—without a heart; and when the heart is dead, all is dead.—Comte de Gasparin.

[Translated for Our Dumb Animals.]

THE little lark is never weary,  
To God she sings with praise and glory,  
Who would restrain her story?  
Let pious hearts rejoice in praise,  
And their own songs to Heaven raise.

—LUDWIG RICHTER.

## The Humming-Bird Flower.

In the city of Constantinople there is a flower belonging to the narcissus family—a bulbous-rooted plant—that has a most marvellous flower. It is exactly in the form and color of a humming-bird, so plainly marked that a person at first sight is disposed to believe it to be a veritable bird at rest upon the plant.

This wonderful flower is in the possession of about half a dozen persons, and they utterly refuse to part with bulbs or seed. Its bloom remains fresh for two or three days, and is always replaced by another before the first begins to fade. It does not continue in bloom more than three weeks, when the leaves fall and the stem dies away, to again throw up its stems, with the bird-flowers, the following year. This most wonderful curiosity is represented to have been found growing near the city named, in an old lot in an out-of-the-way place. The statements of responsible parties who have seen this wonder, verify all we have said of it; and from a gentleman who has seen it our statements are taken.—Colman's Rural World.

## He Comprehended.

On the 4th of April two fishermen were blown out to sea in a small boat, near Boone Island, during a gale. When nearly perishing they were discovered by the crew of a schooner. The heavy sea prevented the schooner from nearing the dory sufficiently to allow the now half-dead fishermen to come on board. Lines were thrown to them, but their remaining strength would prevent their holding one, even after within their grasp. Finally, three lines were thrown at one time, and fortunately Lawlor had strength enough to grasp one of them and catch it around a thwart and make it fast. The crew of the schooner then drew the dory to their boat and the fishermen were assisted on board. A large Newfoundland dog on board the schooner, seemed to comprehend the situation, and it required the attention of one of the crew to prevent him from jumping overboard and swimming to the dory before the fishermen were rescued. Finally, when Purdin, who was more dead than alive, was being assisted on board the schooner, the animal grabbed him by the coat-collar and added his strength to the work.—Boston Herald.

## Cruelty in Maine.

In some parts of this State drivers use a whipstock with a sail-needle in the end, from an inch to an inch and a half long. They do not like to use it on white horses, as the blood shows!

There is a good law in Maine against cruelty to animals, and every police officer and sheriff is bound to execute it. Why do they not do it?

What is needed is a State Society, with agents in every town. Now there are only two local societies, covering Bangor and Portland.

An effort was made to start a society in Augusta, the past winter, but a "lack of interest" was reported. Is there no man in the State of Maine with energy enough and humanity enough to put his hand to this plough, and never look back till the whole State is embraced by a society? The animals are pleading for this boon, and kindred societies all over the country will join in the petition.

GOD makes no promise to those who hold back. But he gives strength to the obedient, and light to those who determine to trust him.

[For Our Dumb Animals.]

## Memorial Fountains.

My attention has frequently been drawn to the amount spent on "Memorial Windows" to departed friends. What a great good would be done if there could be "Memorial Drinking-Fountains." Of course, such public fountains as have been put up by or to distinguished individuals, and costing thousands, are only within the reach of few; but I wish persons of moderate means could erect something of the kind in memory of deceased friends, and yet not have it liable to any "irreverent associations," as the *unthinking* and *sneering* might consider it. I often think that a bequest to that end, left by friends of our cause, would be a beautiful, most religious and lasting memorial of themselves. How many texts of great appropriateness might be found for them. I would far rather see such a fountain of blessing opened in memory of a dear friend, than the erection of the most costly monument. D.

## Enlightening and Prosecuting.

A correspondent writes us: A man in a certain town has been long noted for his harsh treatment of horses, but, I really believe that the man thinks he has a perfect right to whip them till they mind. He says, "You know they must be made to mind somehow." He seems to be kind and tender with his children. I was surprised to see how the little one crept to his arms and laid her head upon his breast, and how much all his children seem to love him. This case led me to think that many men need *enlightening* more than *prosecuting*, and that the gift of some of your valuable publications would oftentimes do more good than any fear of the law. Indeed, any good which may be done by protection of animals in particular cases, or by prosecutions for cruelty, seems limited and short-lived and imperfect compared to that which comes from cultivation of the kindly feeling in men. I wish you might spend much more in the diffusion of your literature and the encouragement of humane inventions. R. C. K.

## Kindness does it.

A correspondent tells us of a horse who had been ungovernable under former owners on account of bad treatment, neglect, &c., but who became a pet, and entirely reliable, under the Landseer theory, of curing stubbornness by sugar, bread, cake and potatoes. So accustomed had she become to this "medicine" before starting, that she would put her nose in her mistress's pocket to search for it. She was readily controlled by the voice alone.

The same correspondent tells of a cat that would never eat anything but cooked fish, mice, and peppermints! She would never eat a mouse until she had been praised for catching it, and was as fond of playing marbles as a boy.

## "No Need."

A Manchester (N. H.) paper says: "In New York, Boston and Portsmouth, and perhaps other seaports where there are many mortals less human than the brutes, the latter are often abused, but in a city like ours, we fail to see the pressing need of an organization to prevent what we were never aware existed. \* \* \* If now and then a brute in human shape abuses a dumb animal we do not know why our city authorities cannot look after and punish him."

But do they, is the question? Look in any city where there is no society and see how often a prosecution is made. But this writer does not see the cruelty. And yet we have repeatedly, even at this distance, heard of cases in Manchester. We hope our friends will push forward.

A SOUTH ABINGTON CAT, originally brought from Holliston in a covered box, disappeared, a few days ago, and subsequently turned up at her old home in the latter town, having travelled about thirty miles.

## Our Dumb Animals.

Boston, May, 1874.

*International Congress.*

The Sixth International Congress of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held in London on June 15th and following days. During that time the Royal Society will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

Miss Helen Bigelow, one of our directors, and Rev. E. C. Bolles, of Salem, have been appointed delegates to represent this society at the congress.

Rev. Phillips Brooks was also appointed, but, we regret to learn, will arrive too late.

Additional delegates may be hereafter appointed. The last congress was held in Zurich in 1869, at which Mr. Angell was present.

*New Treasurer.*

Greely S. Curtis, Esq., of Boston, has been elected treasurer of our Society in place of Henry Saltonstall, resigned. Mr. Curtis has also been chosen a director.

In other columns we publish a list of all the other kindred societies in the country, and also a list of our annual and life members.

*We wish there were more of both societies and members!*

*Mr. Angell's Addresses.*

On April 9th, Mr. Angell addressed the clergy of Boston, who had been invited to meet at Mrs. Wm. Appleton's, on Beacon St., for that purpose.

At the close of the address, the thanks of the audience were presented to Mr. Angell, and also to Mrs. Appleton for her hospitality.

Mr. Angell also addressed the New England Methodist Conference at Charlestown on the 11th ult., presenting the work in which the Society is engaged. The conference gave it their approval by a unanimous rising vote.

Mr. A. will address the citizens of Charlestown on the 11th inst., will read a paper before the American Social Science Association at New York, on the 22d inst., and will address the Berkshire Baptist Sunday School Annual Convention June 3d.

*Kindred Societies.*

A copy of the present number is sent to the officers of all kindred societies in States where no similar paper is published, and we respectfully invite them to become subscribers. The paper is not self-sustaining, but we believe contributes to the success of the cause everywhere, and hence we invite the coöperation of individual members of other Societies.

*Is there no Society in Vermont?*

This is a question often put to us, and it mortifies us to answer in the negative. By repeated efforts we succeeded in securing the passage of a law at the last session. The provision protecting cattle on railroads was stricken out of the bill, and it raised the inquiry if any corporation controlled the legislature.

But no action has been taken for forming a Society. And yet "Cruelty in Vermont," is a frequent caption to newspaper articles.

Where is the man brave enough and humane enough to begin this work?

*Deceased Vice-Presidents.*

During the last year we have lost by death five Vice-Presidents, viz.: Sidney Brooks and Charles H. Appleton, of Boston; Cyrus Wakefield, of Wakefield, Richard S. Rogers, of Peabody, and Dr. John W. Graves, of Lowell; gentlemen well known, highly esteemed and much lamented. This has been an unusual experience, as during all the five previous years since the organization of the society, but four had died, which, in view of the fact that we have one hundred of these officers, is remarkable. We trust no future year will give us such an experience as the last.

"LIGHT and Shadows in a Canine Life" is an interesting English book, containing an account of the character and life of "Ugly," an intelligent Scotch terrier. We shall hereafter make extracts from it.

J. RUSSELL WEBB, of Chicago, is preparing a series of reading-books in which he proposes to introduce reading lessons inculcating our ideas. They will be properly illustrated. There is an excellent field in this direction, and we trust Mr. Webb will occupy it well.

ANIMALS suffer on Sunday as well as other days, from exposure, and yet some people leave their horses standing near a church, during a cold, raw wind, or with a blazing hot sun, while the owners are comfortably protected in their pews.

Constant attendance at church does not excuse non-attendance to the comfort of one's animals.

*The Lowell Society*

Held their annual meeting on the 2d ult., and chose officers (see list in another column). The old board of vice-presidents were elected, except such as had died or removed, whose places were filled with George F. Richardson, Dr. L. S. Fox, Oliver W. Flint, William Nichols, Peter Anderson, Mrs. Samuel Beck, Mrs. George F. Richardson, and Mrs. George Stevens.

The treasurer reported that \$110 had been subscribed during the year, and the expenditures were \$90.90, of which \$49 were devoted to prizes for the best compositions on "Kindness to Animals," by pupils of the high and grammar schools. Miss Dana had contributed \$25 for the purpose of buying and killing aged and worn-out horses.

Proper allusion was made to the death of Dr. J. W. Graves, one of the vice-presidents.

A Rogers statuette, entitled "The Council of War," and another, "The Foundling," were presented to Mr. Samuel Beck, the agent, who has repeatedly refused to accept any compensation for his services. Mr. Beck, who was taken by surprise, responded briefly, thanking the donors, and stating that it would incite him to increased exertions for the interests of the society.

In addition to the work done by Mr. Beck, Dr. Wood, and other members, have purchased and dispatched twelve disabled horses.

Four extra pages are issued this month, so that we may be excused for occupying so much space with our annual report and other statistical matter.

At the "March meeting," in Boylston, the selectmen were authorized to place watering-troughs on the public highways wherever needed. Have similar votes been passed in other towns?

## OUR SECRETARY'S REVIEW.

As our monthly paper keeps our members informed of the work of the society, an annual report seems hardly necessary. But it is desirable to make an occasional connected statement of what has been done, is doing and ought to be done, and what we intend shall be done.

To fully record the progress of the cause, and the work and purposes of this society, would require more space than can be afforded or would seem expedient; but those who have recently joined us, and others contemplating it, have little idea of our methods and the various ramifications of the work, and hence a statement, somewhat in detail, seems justifiable. Therefore, this review will be, in some measure, a history, a transcript and a prophecy. In noting the progress of the work, if we seem to claim credit for certain acts, it is in no boastful spirit. This is a work in which the individual should be lost in the cause. But we record our own special work to convince our members and donors that their money is wisely expended. So much is due to them, for present and future encouragement, and to us, for self-defence.

It can safely be said, we think, that no reform has made so rapid progress in this country as the prevention of cruelty to animals. In our State, particularly, it is an almost universal comment, that "the change in the treatment of animals is wonderful," and yet our society has been in existence but six years.

## INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.

The record of these shows but little of the amount of good done, as the thousands of *preventions* cannot be recorded. Our recorded prosecutions reach the number of 945, while the investigations would doubtless number 10,000. We cannot make an exact report, as very many of our local agents are very neglectful in reporting, unless a prosecution takes place.

## HUMANE EDUCATION.

But we do not rely upon any array of figures to show the result of our work, for we feel that the distribution of information and humane education are vastly more important. Much of the cruelty to animals is the result of ignorance and thoughtlessness. If we can get our ideas into churches, schools and literature, we shall cure much of this evil in the present generation, and prevent still more in the next.

## DOCUMENTS.

To inculcate these ideas we have issued—

850,000 copies of "Our Dumb Animals";

150,000 essays on Cattle Transportation, Check-Rein, Insect-Eating Birds, Humane Killing, etc.;

25,000 copies of the Statute on Cruelty to Animals;

5,000 placards of advice and warning to teamsters, etc.; and many thousand circulars on various subjects.

These papers and documents have been sent to legislatures, public libraries, Christian associations, courts, police officers, city and town authorities, clergymen, teachers, authors, Sunday schools, colleges, and to managers of railroads, drivers, butchers, and to Agricultural Fairs in every county in the state, etc., to a newspaper exchange-list of



several hundred, and, by turns, to every paper in the United States, and bound copies of our paper have been placed in leading hotels and steamboats. We have also sent 1,000 copies of a valuable

ESSAY ON HORSESHOEING  
to the blacksmiths of this State.

## LECTURES AND ADDRESSES.

This is another means of humane education. Our president, Mr. Angell, visited Canada last winter, delivering addresses in Toronto and Montreal, at Portsmouth and Weare, N. H., and in various towns in this State, and before a teachers' convention at Worcester, to the clergymen of Boston and the New England Methodist Conference during the past month. Mr. Bergh, of New York, made a series of addresses, during a Western trip, at Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. Mr. Fisher, of Dover, N. H., and Dr. Stevens, of Portsmouth, N. H., and G. W. Johnston, of New York, have also lectured upon the subject. We have good reason to expect that the subject will be presented, in a popular form, upon the platform during the coming lecture-season, and we hope our friends throughout the State will endeavor to secure its introduction into the courses in their localities.

## AGENTS.

The society has three office agents, who are active, intelligent and faithful, and, we may add, prudent,—for it often requires more ability to decide what *not to do*, or to do nothing, than to show enterprise and courage. Earnest friends often call upon the agents to make an arrest on an *ex parte* statement, without appreciating the necessities of *proof* when the case is brought to trial.

These agents are occupied not only in investigating in Boston and vicinity, but are often sent to various parts of the State, where the local agent is in doubt what to do, or needs assistance, or where, from social relations with his neighbors, he is not willing to act. These agents manage the cases in the lower courts, as we have no counsel and seldom employ one. As an indication of the prudence with which the prosecutions have been managed, we may say, that during the whole six years of the society's work, we have had no suit against us for damages or malicious prosecution. And yet every arrest without warrant, upon a charge "not proven," is a technical assault, and renders the officer liable to a suit for false arrest. Courtesy and calmness are required of our officers, so that an offender may feel that although the officer assists in punishing him, it is a matter of duty and not of pleasure. So far has this been carried, that defendants, after conviction, maintain friendly relations towards us and acknowledge the justice of our action.

Our local agents, to the number of *four hundred and fifty*, cover nearly every town in the State, and we mean that every community in the Commonwealth shall have one or more representatives of the Society who has the cause at heart, and to whom any citizen may appeal in the interests of humanity. Of each of these agents we request an immediate report of each case prosecuted, and a quarterly report of all work done. A record of these is kept at our office in a book prepared for the purpose.

Our local agents are not paid, except for expenses incurred and by fees growing out of prosecutions. More is accomplished by these agents through persuasion, information, warning and prevention than by prosecution, although the latter is frequently resorted to. We are obliged to admit that some of our local agents do not quite "appreciate the situation," do not seek for cases, but only wait for them, and are too often deterred from action by fear of offending or being subjected to public criticism. We hope eventually to obtain, in all cases, earnest men who will act without fear or favor, and yet with prudence. It is a "thankless office," we well know, but many accept it, and fill it as a duty, reflecting honor upon themselves and the cause. The presence of an agent in a town often checks cruelty almost entirely, and this relieves him from much active work.

## PRIZES FOR INVENTIONS AND ESSAYS.

Prizes have been awarded by us at two New England Agricultural Fairs, for improvements in horseshoes, bridles, bits, collars, whiffletrees, and for various other improvements in harness, for the best bird-house and coop, and other articles contributing to the comfort of animals. Also prizes for essays on Cattle Transportation, Slaughtering, and Insect-eating Birds.

We have also offered prizes for the best compartment car, harness for oxen, substitute for the bit, breastplate, blanket, and protector from flies; but for these there was no competition.

## KILLING ANIMALS.

To kill an animal is not necessarily cruel, but to kill him cruelly is a crime. As our necessities on one hand, and humanity on the other, require the killing of animals, it has been our desire to alleviate as much as possible the pain of death.

For this purpose we have provided hammers and hoods for use where animals are to be killed by a blow or bullet. These we have placed at police stations in Boston and vicinity, with instructions how to strike the blow effectually. We have also provided apparatus for destroying life with chloroform, insuring a painless death.

In addition to this, Dr. D. D. Slade, one of our directors, has prepared an essay, which we have published, giving minute directions for the killing of the different species of animals.

Our agents are frequently called upon to kill pet animals, past service, for which the owners desire a merciful death. Oftener they kill disabled animals, by their owners' consent, to avoid prosecution. Again, the smaller animals, found astray, and worthless, are often brought to the office to be destroyed.

Number of animals killed, nine hundred, while many other hundreds have been killed, indirectly through the influence of the Society upon the humanity and the fears of the people.

## ANIMALS' HOME.

Imitating the Philadelphia Women's Branch Society, and at the solicitation of many friends, we established an "Animals' Home," and prepared to receive all lost or abandoned animals; but after maintaining it a year, it did not prove successful. While Philadelphia furnished 3,000 dogs to such a home in a single year, ours did not receive more

(Continued on page 107.)

## CASES INVESTIGATED

BY BOSTON AGENTS IN APRIL.

Whole number of complaints, 167, viz.: Overworking, 4; overloading, 2; overdriving, 1; beating, 9; driving when lame and galled, 28; failing to provide proper food and shelter, 11; torturing, 8; driving when diseased, 3; cruelty in transportation, 6; defective streets, 2; general cruelty, 33.  
Remedied without prosecution, 62; not substantiated, 31; not found, 4; under investigation, 4; prosecuted, 6; convicted, 3; pending, 2.  
Animals killed, 20; temporarily taken from work, 30.

## FINES.

From Justices Courts: Woburn, \$10; Warren, \$25; Danvers, \$5.  
Police Courts: Somerville (2 cases), \$70 (\$50 paid at House of Correction); Newburyport (2 cases), \$15; Cambridge, \$10.  
Municipal Courts: Taunton, \$5; Boston (5 cases), \$55.  
Superior Courts: Suffolk County, \$50; Essex County, \$10.  
Witness Fees, \$5.02.

## BY COUNTRY AGENTS.

For the first quarter of 1874.

Whole number of complaints, 705, viz.: Overloading, 95; overdriving, 92; beating, 83; driving when lame and galled, 105; failing to provide proper food and shelter, 85; torturing, 30; driving when diseased, 45; abandoning, 25; general cruelty, 145.  
Remedied without prosecution, 624; not substantiated, 46; prosecuted, 35; convicted, 32.  
Animals killed, 91.

## RECEIPTS BY THE SOCIETY LAST MONTH.

[All sums of money received by the Society during the past month appear in this column, with the names, so far as known, of the persons giving or paying the same. If remittances or payments to us of our agents are not acknowledged in this column, parties will please notify the Secretary at once; in which case they will be acknowledged in the next paper. Donors are requested to send their names or initials with their donations.]

## MEMBERS AND DONORS.

Mrs. George Dickinson, \$100; Mrs. J. Arthur Beebe, \$100; Henry S. Russell, \$50; Eliza Jenkins, \$50; George Burbank, \$50; Eliza Winslow, \$15.

## TEN DOLLARS EACH.

Harriet W. Sewall, Aaron R. Gay & Co., Mrs. A. B. Hall, J. B. Crosby, Geo. C. Richardson & Co., Mrs. Walter Farnsworth, Mrs. Charles Millin, Perley King, Luban Pratt, Henry Smith, Louise Clark, Caroline Clark, John Field, Mrs. B. F. Sturtevant, James Wight, Misses Codman, Dwight Wheelock, Mrs. J. H. Silsbee.

## FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

Seth Bemis, E. W. Willard, Mrs. E. B. C. Washburn, S. H. Sanborn, W. S. Butler, Martin Van Nason, Charles R. Codman, Cyrus K. Hale, Buff Hall, Nannie Hall, A. B. Hall & Co., W. R. Bogart, Mrs. George Hussey, H. B. Dennison, Asa Wilber, Mrs. E. G. Stone, Wm. Truitt, D. S. Ford, George A. Miner, Edwin Sibley, James F. Edmunds, Mary T. Q. Winslow, Asa P. Potter, E. F. Smith, Cutler, Mrs. R. W. Emerson, J. Story, Henry W. Warren, Isaac Stebbins, Sidney Wilber, Alex. H. Bullock, Jane Gibbons.  
H. B. Cross, \$5; H. S. Anderson, \$2; Francis J. Nash, \$2; Miss Hale, \$1; Charles Tidd, \$1; Abby M. Clark, \$2; Master H. Carey, 50 cts.; Pet "Chirko," 50 cts.

## CHILDREN MEMBERS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

James Tower.

## SUBSCRIBERS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

John L. Stevenson, Dillingham & Co., S. H. Allen, H. B. Scammell, Lydia Nichols, Mrs. Wm. Stearns, Moses W. Weld, Ephraim Meriam, Mrs. Moses Merrill, Joseph F. Paul, E. L. Peabody, G. N. Thompson, E. D. Spencer, A. W. Bailey, W. L. Fitts, T. Howland, H. L. H. Hoffendahl, R. M. Hodges, J. F. Hathaway, Mary G. Lambert, Hattie H. Sargent, A. F. Pillsbury, Edward D. Morrill, Anna L. Coburn, S. Whitney, N. W. Farley, Seth Rich, M. E. Stowe, George Albur, Fred. Wm. Connor, Mr. Dorrity, Mrs. Francis Curtis, S. Coggeshall, Rogers Bros., A. W. Newman, Mrs. L. W. Nute, Wm. Ingalls, P. P. Ingalls, O. W. Holmes, Calvin Ellis, Dr. Putnam, H. B. Goodwin, Edward Cordell, A. A. Childs, W. N. Bourne, J. C. Fernald, A. R. Smith, Wm. Lowry, Edward Page, W. P. Breed, Wm. H. Plummer, John Murdoch, Francis J. Nash, J. B. Eaton, Lyman White, Charles Peirce, E. A. Wadleigh, James H. Page, Norris Fines, Thos. Hollis, Thos. P. Pulsifer, Wm. Gerry, J. D. Philbrook, D. S. Philbrook, R. Greene, C. D. Bradley, John Howard, A. Wadsworth, M. Ada Molineux, A. D. Sinclair, H. P. Webster, R. De Gersdorff, John Graves, L. H. Walker, Wm. Brown, E. B. Lincoln, Alvin Vinal, Mrs. J. G. White, Mark E. Noble, Mrs. John Kettell, Mrs. C. W. Sever, Charles C. Goodwin, Franklin Dickinson, W. A. Bonney, Jos. Poor, Wm. D. Peck, A. D. Parker, C. G. Thompson, E. S. Hunt, E. W. Hunt, James G. Leman, C. O. Pratt, E. B. Pratt, W. A. Byam, John G. Barker, A. A. Walker, G. W. Rugg, H. L. Davis, R. Sherburne, Geo. H. Chapman, Jr., Bessie Green, Marius Lee Loveland, Bertie Hunt, S. S. Ireson, Mrs. James Mills, Kate E. Coburn, Addie Breed, E. Harron, N. E. Silsbee, Geo. W. Dearing, Mary W. W. Brown, Mrs. Lydia Longstreth, Mrs. J. B. Carroll, James Purinton, A. T. Dana, G. H. Hosmer, Bradford Packard, Earl Bill, Zadok Street, F. D. Chase, Brackett Lord, E. P. Bassett, A. W. Bangs, Fred. Cliffield, H. P. Cole, Rachel S. Bond, T. Sidney Cadwallader, C. S. Luitwiler, G. E. Leamard, A. J. Adams, Carmalt Morris, C. A. Gilmore, J. W. F. Jenks, Samuel Warner, Geo. W. Garland, E. W. Hudson, Lucien Sanderson, Roswell Gleason, Loudon Langley, H. O. Jackson, James F. Davis, Mrs. A. H. Holland, Charles G. Allen, H. E. Rice, Nelson Loring, Clark Jamerson, Mrs. J. T. Ellsworth, Geo. E. Allen, Emma Donnell.

Delaware Society, \$2.50; Alex. Beal, \$2.00; J. O. L. Hillard, \$5; A. R. Dunlop, \$3; Miss Craig, \$4; Geo. E. Cook, 50 cts.; Joel B. Hinkley, 50 cts.; Geo. F. Rice, 50 cts.

## ENGLISH MAGAZINES, SIXTY CENTS EACH.

Laura G. Reed, Mrs. G. Wait, Walter E. Silsbee, Abby M. Clark, Warren J. Child.

## RECEIPTS BY THE TREASURER.

Mrs. Sarah W. Hale, \$20; H. O. H., \$5.

## KINDRED SOCIETIES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

## AMERICAN (N. Y.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED APRIL 23, 1866; HEADQUARTERS, COR. FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

*President.*—Henry Bergh.

*Vice-Presidents.*—William H. Aspinwall, Henry W. Belows, James Brown, Horace B. Claflin, Peter Cooper, John A. Dix, Benjamin D. Hicks, John T. Hoffman, Marshall O. Roberts, Moses Taylor.

*Executive Committee.*—Charles L. Anthony, N. M. Beckwith, John M. Bixby, Thomas C. Doremus, Nathan C. Ely, Elbridge T. Gerry, Townsend Harris, Charles Lanier, Frank Leslie, Charles H. Marshall, Edward Matthews, Royal Phelps, James Stokes, Alfred Schermerhorn, Alexander Van Rensselaer.

*Treasurer.*—Henry Clews.

*Counsel.*—Elbridge T. Gerry.

*Secretary.*—N. P. Hosack.

*Veterinary Surgeons.*—Chas. C. Grice, Alex. F. Liautard.

*Superintendent.*—T. W. Hartfield.

## ALBANY (N. Y.) BRANCH.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY, 1869.

No associated action.

## ERIE COUNTY (N. Y.) BRANCH.

ORGANIZED APRIL 4, 1867; OFFICE AT BUFFALO.

No action; work assumed by the "Woman's Branch."

## WOMAN'S BRANCH (BUFFALO) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1871.

*President.*—Mrs. Horatio Seymour.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Mrs. John C. Lord, Miss Lucy Lord.

*Treasurer.*—Miss Alice Evans.

*Recording Secretary.*—Mrs. J. H. Yerkes.

*Executive Committee.*—Mrs. Dr. Long, Mrs. Keene, Miss Rebecca Townsend, Mrs. Dr. Wetmore, Mrs. Dr. Osborne, Miss Alice Evans.

*Advisory Committee.*—Rev. Dr. Lord, Rev. J. L. Fletcher, James N. Matthews, Silas Kingsley, George J. Bryan.

## FISHKILL (N. Y.) BRANCH.

ORGANIZED 1869.

*President.*—Joseph Howland.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Lyman Robinson, Adolphus Vandewater, Edmund S. Phillips, Henry H. Hustis, John W. Spaight, James Mackin, John H. Shurter, James E. Shurter.

*Treasurer.*—George A. Seaman.

*Secretary and Attorney.*—J. Hervey Cook.

*Executive Committee.*—Mrs. J. J. Monell, Mrs. W. A. Van Wageningen, Mrs. Joseph Howland, Amand Miller, Samuel Leith, John Young, M. D., John T. Smith, George A. Seaman, Dr. Stephen Mapes, Rev. F. W. Shelton, D. D., George C. Smith.

## POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) BRANCH.

ORGANIZED SEPT. 1, 1871.

*President.*—Matthew Vassar, Jr.

*Vice-Presidents.*—E. Q. Eldridge, John R. Cooper, Daniel Clifford.

*Recording Secretary.*—Henry V. Pelton.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—O. D. M. Baker.

*Treasurer.*—Henry C. Smith.

## THE BERGH ASSOCIATION, ROCHESTER, (N. Y.)

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER, 1873.

*President.*—William H. Cheney.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Mrs. G. W. Fisher, Mrs. W. Wither- spoon.

*Treasurer.*—Henry S. Hanford.

*Recording Secretary.*—Mrs. J. W. Stebbins.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—Miss Weltha Hill.

*Executive Committee.*—Rev. N. M. Mann, Rev. D. H. Muller, Rev. J. P. Sankey, Mrs. Amon Bronson, Mrs. J. C. Chumassero, Mrs. George Breck, Mrs. L. C. Smith, Mrs. George Davis, Mrs. D. H. Muller, Miss Sophia Munger, Miss Elizabeth Hall, Miss Helen Hughes, Miss Lizzie Darrow, Miss Weltha Hill.

*Advisory Committee.*—Rev. J. L. Robertson, Rev. H. Anstie, Rev. Dr. Muller, Rev. N. M. Mann, Rev. J. P. Sankey, Hon. John W. Stebbins, Hon. Henry R. Selden, Hon. John C. Chumassero, Charles Fitz Simons, Dr. Edward M. Moore.

## AUBURN (N. Y.) BRANCH.

ORGANIZED 1873.

No action reported.

## KINGSTON (N. Y.) BRANCH.

ORGANIZED 1873.

No report of work.

## SING SING (N. Y.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1871.

*President.*—Isaac B. Noxon.

*Vice-President.*—Aaron L. Young.

*Recording Secretary.*—Z. C. Inslee.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—Miss Mary Dusenberry.

*Treasurer.*—Stephen M. Sherwood.

*Executive Committee.*—Mrs. C. O. Joline, Miss Mary Dusenberry, Mrs. John Boyd, Mrs. Dr. William H. Helm and Miss C. Granberry.

## FLUSHING (N. Y.) BRANCH.

ORGANIZED JUNE 28, 1872.

*President and Treasurer.*—Isaac Bloodgood.

*Secretary.*—B. W. Downing.

## LADIES' AUXILIARY BRANCH, FLUSHING.

ORGANIZED JUNE 28, 1872.

*President.*—Mrs. Mary R. Fell.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Mrs. L. Myer, Mrs. George Hartman, Miss Anna L. Hicks.

*Secretary.*—Mrs. Isabel C. Hicks.

*Treasurer.*—Mrs. James B. Parsons.

## PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1867; OFFICE, 1320 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

*President.*—Alfred L. Elwyn, M. D.

*Vice-Presidents.*—W. A. Porter, J. B. Lippincott, George W. Childs, Alexander Brown, Anthony J. Drexel. 62

*Honorary Vice-Presidents.*

*Secretary.*—Pliny E. Chase.

*Treasurer.*—Robert R. Corson.

*Counsellors.*—Gustavus Remak, Richard P. White.

*Board of Managers.*—M. Richards Muckle, John Bohlen, Joshua P. Ash, Coleman Sellers, Robert C. Davis, John J. Thompson, J. Sargeant Price, Craig D. Ritchie, Samuel Parrish, J. Lewis Crew, Levi Knowles, Atherton Blight, Samuel J. Sharpless.

## WOMEN'S BRANCH OF PENN. SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1869; OFFICE, 1320 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

*President.*—Mrs. Caroline E. White.

*Treasurer.*—Miss S. L. Baldwin.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—Mrs. Robert Harford Hare.

*Recording Secretary.*—Miss Elizabeth Morris.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Mrs. Moses Brown, Miss Ellen Wain,

Miss Mary C. Cox, Miss Mary M. Penington, Mrs. Coleman Sellers, Miss Olivia Morris, Miss Adele Biddle, Mrs. Mary Earle, Mrs. Joseph P. Morris, Miss Fanny C. Corson, Mrs. Wm. C. Longstreth, Mrs. Leonard Seale, Mrs. J. H. Turner, Mrs. Marks Priestley, Miss Croxall, Miss S. K. Davidson, Mrs. Chas. Abbott.

*Managers.*—Miss S. M. Wain, Mrs. Samuel Parrish, Mrs. J. J. Thompson, Mrs. Yarnall, Miss M. A. Evans, Mrs. Pliny E. Chase, Miss M. E. Milligan, Mrs. Charles Willing, Miss Laura Evans, Mrs. Isaac Wister, Mrs. Frank M. Etting, Miss Eliza Murphy, Miss Abby W. Reeve, Miss Jacobs, Miss Ellen Lisle, Mrs. Dr. Ruschenberger, Mrs. R. H. Leaming, Mrs. Ferdinand Marsily, Miss Meredith, Miss Hannah Wister, Miss Martha Winder, Mrs. Freeman, Miss Rosa Stedman.

## PITTSBURG (PA.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1871.

No action reported.

## YORK CO. (PA.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 24, 1873; OFFICE AT YORK.

*President.*—Vacant.

*Vice-Presidents.*—James Kell, William Hay.

*Secretary.*—John A. Willson.

*Treasurer.*—Charles S. Weiser.

*Managers.*—A. B. Farquhar, Wm. Gilberthorpe, A. J. Glossbrenner, Dr. J. D. Heiges, J. C. Lutweiler, Dr. C. M. Nes, D. E. Small, Rev. S. M. Smith, John Zellers, Rev. H. E. Niles, Rev. C. W. Thompson, John B. Welsh, Fitz James Evans.

## LANCASTER (PA.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED JUNE 3, 1872.

*President.*—John B. Warfel.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Thos. E. Franklin, Henry E. Leman,

William Spencer, Esias Gillingfelt, William A. Morton.

*Secretary.*—George W. Reichenbach.

*Treasurer.*—Amos S. Henderson.

*Board of Managers.*—Henry Carpenter, M. D., John W. Jackson, Andrew C. Flinn, David Bair, Sr., B. Frank Eshleman, Henry M. Engle, Frederick Smith, Samuel G. Behmer, Lewis Haldy, John B. Kevinski.

*Counsellors.*—Simon P. Ely, Marriott Brosius.

## LACKAWANNA (PA.) BRANCH SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED MARCH, 1874; OFFICE AT SCRANTON.

*President.*—Dr. Charles A. Stevens.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Dr. B. H. Throop, U. G. Schoonmaker.

*Secretary.*—George Sanderson, Jr.

*Treasurer.*—J. G. Sanderson.

*Managers.*—Wm. M. Silkman, J. A. Price, J. C. Burgess, A. B. Stevens, Wm. Shannon, S. M. Nash, S. G. Barker, J. H. Sutphin, L. S. Fuller, A. G. Gillmore, Dr. Gibbs.

*Special Agents.*—A. B. Stevens, W. M. Silkman.

## MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED MARCH 31, 1868; OFFICE, 46 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

*President.*—George T. Angell.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Hon. William B. Washburn, U. S. S.; Ex-Governors William Claflin, A. H. Bullock, His Honor Samuel C. Cobb, and 96 others throughout the State.

*Treasurer.*—Greely S. Curtis.

*Secretary.*—Frank B. Fay.

*Special Agent.*—Charles A. Currier.

*Directors.*—George T. Angell, Russell Sturgis, Jr., W. W. Morland, D. D. Slade, George Noyes, Thomas Conery, Wm. G. Weld, Mrs. William Appleton, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Miss Ann Wigglesworth, Miss Helen Bigelow, Miss Alice M. Wellington, Mrs. C. D. Homans, Miss Florence Lyman, Henry S. Russell, Gardner Chilson, C. L. Heywood, Samuel E. Sawyer, Henry P. Kidder, G. J. F. Bryant, W. H. Baldwin, Henry S. Washburn, Patrick Donahoe, Joseph White, Abraham Firth, John B. Taft, Greely S. Curtis, Frank B. Fay.

## TAUNTON (MASS.) HUMANE SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1871.

*President.*—Samuel L. Crocker.

*Vice-President.*—William Mason.

*Executive Committee.*—Samuel L. Crocker, Daniel L. Mitchell, Edmund W. Porter, and John H. Church.

*Secretary.*—George M. Hamlen.

*Treasurer.*—Nathan H. Skinner.

## HAVERHILL (MASS.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1871.

No action reported.

## NEWBURYPORT (MASS.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1871.

*President.*—Edward S. Moseley.

*Thirty Vice-Presidents.*

*Secretary.*—Joseph May.

*Treasurer.*—Vacant.

*Agent.*—City Marshal for the time being.

## LOWELL (MASS.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED MAY 6, 1873.

*President.*—Ephraim B. Patch.

*Sixty Vice-Presidents.*

*Secretary.*—John F. Frye.

*Treasurer.*—Robert Wood.

*Directors.*—Jonathan Ladd, George Stevens, Robert Wood, Samuel Beck, Mrs. George F. Richardson, Miss A. T. Dana, Miss Anna M. Paige, I. Henry Paige, Stephen G. Bailey.

*Agent.*—Samuel Beck.

## MISSION FOR ANIMALS.

ORGANIZED 1872; OFFICE AT ROOMS OF N. E. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*President.*—George B. Loring.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Twenty-six, in different parts of the United States.

*Secretary and Treasurer.*—Loring Moody.

*Executive Committee.*—George B. Loring, A. A. Miner, J. S. Potter, Edward S. Tobey, Lyman Hollingsworth, Daniel Needham, Loring Moody.

## BANGOR (ME.) ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED APRIL 22, 1869.

*President.*—J. D. Warren.

*Vice-Presidents.*—A. L. Simpson, Sam'l Jewett, Henry Gale.

*Treasurer.*—T. G. Stickney.

*Secretary.*—O. H. Ingalls.

*Directors.*—J. D. Warren, George Stetson, J. S. Wheelwright, E. F. Duran, Lemuel Nichols.

## PORTLAND (ME.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED MAY 22, 1872.

*President.*—Benj. Kingsbury, Jr.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Nathan Cleaves, Henry Bergh, A. W. H. Clapp, Israel Washburn, Jr., George F. Shepley, J. W. Waterhouse, Joseph Howard, James P. Baxter, James B. Libby, John B. Brown, S. H. Tewksbury, Elbridge Gerry.

*Secretary.*—Miss O. C. Carroll.

*Treasurer.*—Leonard G. Jordan.

*Agent.*—Alonzo H. Libby.

*Directors.*—Benj. Kingsbury, Jr., Mrs. J. B. Carroll, Nathan Cleaves, Stanley T. Pullen, Timothy B. Tolford, Thos. G. Loring, Chas. Sager, M. G. Palmer, Mrs. E. T. Elden, Dr. John Buzzell, Rufus E. Wood, Mrs. George T. Davis, T. C. Hersey, Mrs. Bion Bradbury, Edmund Dana, Mrs. J. W. Waterhouse, Mrs. James E. Fernald, Miss Mary J. E. Clapp, Wm. G. Davis, Miss Annie Davis, Mrs. Levi Morrill of Westbrook.

## VIRGINIA SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED AT WATERFORD, OCT. 1870.

[ORGANIZATION GIVEN UP.]

## RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 1, 1871; OFFICE 11 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE.

*President.*—Hon George L. Clarke.

*Vice-Presidents.*—His Excellency Henry Howard, His Honor Thomas A. Doyle, ex-Governor Seth Padelford, Providence; Jacob Dunnell, Pawtucket; Latimer W. Ballou, Woonsocket; Thomas C. Church, Bristol; James M. Wright, Foster; George F. Wilson, East Providence; George H. Browne, Gloucester; Walter S. Brownell, Johnston; James H. Chace, Lincoln; Wm. H. Seagrave, North Smithfield; Joseph Osborne, Tiverton; Henry T. Sisson, Little Compton; George Manchester, Portsmouth; John Gould, Middletown; Benj. E. Hull, Jamestown; Rowland Hazard, South Kingstown; Edward Barbour, Hopkinton; Halsey P. Clarke, Richmond; Alfred A. Read, Jr., Warwick; Amasa Sprague, Cranston; Edmund Tweedy, Newport; Geo. Lewis Cooke, Warren; Samuel H. Cross, Westerly; Olney Arnold, North Providence; Beriah H. Lawton, North Kingstown; Jabez W. Mowry, Smithfield; John L. Clark, Cumberland; Isaac Saunders, Scituate; Charles L. Steere, Burrillville; Joshua S. Godfrey, East Greenwich; Lewis B. Smith, Barrington; William D. Cross, Charlestown; Thomas A. Hall, Exeter; Dexter B. Potter, Coventry; David Hopkins, West Greenwich.

*Vice-Presidents at Large.*—Wm. F. Sayles, Amos D. Smith, Henry L. Smith, James Y. Smith, B. B. Knight, Albert Dailey, Arthur F. Dexter, John R. Bartlett, John F. Tobey, Ezra D. Fogg, B. B. Hammond, Fred W. Arnold, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Henry Lippitt.

*Executive Committee.*—Charles A. Nichols, William W. Hoppin, Samuel C. Blodgett, Augustus Hoppin, Elisha Dyer, Frederick Miller, Wm. E. Barrett, James Y. Smith, Augustus Woodbury, Charles H. Thurber, Stephen Brownell, Alaz Bassett, Freeman P. Little, Edward H. Robinson, Frederick S. Hoppin.

*General Agent and Secretary.*—N. A. Fisher.

*Treasurer.*—John W. Angell.

*Prosecuting Agent.*—Charles H. Thurber.

## LADIES' AUXILIARY SOCIETY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ORGANIZED JANUARY, 1872.

*President.*—Mrs. Wm. A. Robinson.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Mrs. Albert Dailey, Mrs. Sylvester Taylor.

*Secretary.*—Mrs. B. B. Hammond.

*Treasurer.*—Mrs. Jacob Dunnell.

*Executive Committee.*—Mrs. John R. Bartlett, Mrs. George L. Clarke, Mrs. Albert Dailey, Mrs. Sylvester Taylor, Mrs. B. B. Hammond, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. John F. Tobey, Mrs. Charles A. Nichols, Mrs. Benjamin Buffum, Mrs. Frank Goddard, Mrs. John F. Chapin, Miss Maria Padelford, Miss Sarah Humphreys, Miss Julia Martin, Mrs. Jacob Dunnell, Mrs. Philip Mathewson, Mrs. Warren G. Noyes, Mrs. John H. Gorham, Miss Annie Robinson, Miss Clementine Pierce, Miss Sarah Arnold, Miss Lizzie Andrews, Mrs. N. P. Sackett, Mrs. Henry Howard, Mrs. Edward Balch, Miss Lillie Hoppin.

## PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED DEC. 1872; OFFICE OF SECRETARY, MARKET STREET.

*President.*—Hon. T. E. O. Marvin.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Mrs. Stanton Parker, Mrs. Charles Burroughs, Mrs. Albert L. Jones, Mrs. Ichabod Goodwin, Mrs. Ezra H. Winchester, Daniel H. Peirce, J. S. H. Frink, Wm. F. Parrott, W. H. Y. Hackett, Frank Jones, Daniel Austin.

*Directors.*—Mrs. John J. Pickering, Mrs. Alfred W. Haven, Miss Eliza Rice, Miss Elizabeth H. Pearson, Mrs. H. C. Knight, Miss Sarah C. Peirce, Mrs. Frank W. Miller, Miss Mary A. Foster, Miss Susan E. Christie, Mrs. A. R. Winder, A. P. Stevens, James R. May, Very Rev. Canon Walsh, William H. Sise, Joseph B. Tiffany, Albert R. Hatch, Lewis E. Smith, Edward D. Coffin, Rev. L. L. Harmon, John E. Milton.

*Secretary.*—Dr. C. A. Norton.

*Treasurer.*—Charles C. Akerman.

## WEARE (N. H.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED DEC. 23, 1873.

*President.*—W. H. Gove.

*Vice-President.*—Z. Breed.

*Secretary.*—B. T. Jameson.

*Treasurer.*—Jason P. Simmons.

*Prosecuting Officer.*—A. J. Morgrave.

The officers above named constitute the Board of Directors *ex officio*.

## MICHIGAN SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED AT DETROIT, 1870.

No organization existing at present.

## IOWA SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED AT DAVENPORT, 1869.

No associated action.

## NEWPORT (R. I.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 14, 1873.

*President.*—Hon. Wm. Beach Lawrence, LL.D.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Hon. Francis Brinley and Charles Lyman.

*Secretary and Treasurer.*—Stephen Gould.

## NEW JERSEY SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1869; OFFICE, 751 BROAD STREET, NEWARK.

*President.*—Thomas T. Kinney.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Thomas Ranyon, John W. Taylor, Thomas Agens, Nehemiah Perry.

*Executive Committee.*—F. A. Johnson, William Whitty, P. T. Quinn, M. R. Dennis, Thomas Agens, David M. Meeker, Robt. S. Swords, John C. Johnson, and the Secretary, *ex officio*.

*Treasurer.*—Robert S. Swords.

*Secretary.*—S. H. Pennington, Jr.

*Counsel.*—Samuel F. Bigelow.

*Veterinary Surgeon.*—Rudolf Leis.

*Special Agent.*—Robert Strahan.

## HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1871; OFFICE, 54 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

*President.*—J. J. Youlin, M. D.

*Vice-Presidents.*—N. R. Fowler, Wm. H. Newell, M. D.

*Secretary.*—S. H. Smith.

*Assistant Secretary.*—C. H. Benson.

*Treasurer.*—Daniel McLeod.

*Counsel.*—J. F. McGee.

*Executive Committee.*—W. H. Newell, M. D., John Crouham, Smith Mead, John Townsend, Daniel Meeker, Augustus Blair, Ralph Thomas.

## PASSAIC COUNTY (N. J.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED JANUARY, 1873; OFFICE AT PATERSON.

*President.*—Joseph Banvard, D. D.

*Vice-President.*—Socrates Tuttle.

*Secretary.*—William High.

*Treasurer.*—William Pennington.

*Executive Committee.*—Darius Wells, Rev. Joseph Parker, J. P. Huntoon, Oren Vanderhaven, Dr. B. Aycrign.

## MARYLAND SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1869; OFFICE AT BALTIMORE.

*President.*—William Woodward.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Edward B. Dallam, Charles J. Baker, R. R. Kirkland, Hiram Woods, Jr., J. J. Abrahams, Wendel Boliman, C. Morton Stewart, Francis T. King, Fred. Raine, J. D. Kremelberg, James H. Barney, Chas. C. Fulton, Geo. S. Brown, James Carey Coale, John W. Davis, Richard M. Janney, J. C. Gailbraith, George William Brown, E. H. Moon, J. G. Ramsey, J. Hall Pleasants.

*Secretary.*—T. H. Belt, Jr.

*Treasurer.*—Henry W. Rogers.

*Executive Committee.*—James Winchester, Geo. Small, I. Nevitt Steele, Enoch Pratt, Frank B. Loney, James Hodges, J. Stricker Jenkins, Charles H. Mercer, Theo. Mottu, Lewis Wagner, A. E. Smyrk, J. F. Maguire, George B. Coale, Decatur H. Miller, Dr. C. C. Bombaugh, C. Oliver O'Donnell, George U. Porter, Jesse Tyson, Gilmer Meredith, Henry R. Hazlehurst, Daniel Piquet, Fred. Wehr, William Martin, W. F. Dailey, George R. Berry, Col. George P. Kane and T. H. Belt, Jr.

## WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1871; OFFICE, CORNER F AND 11TH STREETS.

*President.*—Theodore F. Gatchel.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Hon. N. P. Chapman, J. Tabor Johnson, M. D., Rev. J. Geo. Butler, Rev. J. C. Smith, C. C. Cox, M. D.

*Treasurer.*—A. S. Solomonos.

*Executive Committee.*—Alonzo Bell, T. C. Grey, Wm. B. Reed, G. S. Palmer, M. D., Jno. H. King, H. C. Merritt, Allison Nailor, Jr., H. H. Doubleday.

*Secretary.*—W. Clarence Duvall.

## NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED, MAY 1, 1871; OFFICE AT NEW BERNE.

*President.*—George C. Rixford.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Maj. John Hughes, Samuel Radcliff, Hon. M. E. Manly, Thomas Powers, Hon. George Green, Hon. L. J. Moore, New Berne; Appleton Oaksmith, Morehead; John F. Wooten, Kinston; W. J. Yates, Charlotte; James H. Merrimon, Asheville; H. R. Gilliam, Edenton; G. S. Campbell, Goldsboro; William S. Bull, Greensboro; Hon. R. C. Badger, F. Busbee, John C. Gorman, Raleigh; Geo. W. Stanton, Wilson; Louis C. Latham, Plymouth; Wm. P. Cannady, Maj. J. A. Englehard, Wilmington; Gen. Mat. W. Ransom, Weldon.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—Geo. W. Nason, Jr., New Berne.

*Recording Secretary.*—Pitt Bartows.

*Treasurer.*—Julius Ash.

*Special Agents.*—Dr. John L. Watkins, George Allen, Wm. Hollister, Edward M. Pavie, James H. Pool, Myer Hahn, George E. Tinker, Thomas Stanley, John S. Palmer, Thomas A. Henry, New Berne; J. A. Bonitz, Goldsboro; Dr. G. K. Bagby, Kinston; John Nichols, Raleigh; P. F. Duffy, Greensboro; John A. Richardson, New Berne; T. L. Emry, Weldon; Col. Frazier, Charlotte; Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

*Finance Committee.*—Robt. C. Kehoe, E. S. Wormell, Thomas Stanley.

*Attorneys.*—Aug. S. Seymour, New Berne; Tazewell L. Hargrove, Oxford.

## ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1871; OFFICE, 287 E. MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.

*President.*—J. C. Dore.

*Secretary.*—W. H. Sharp.

*Executive Committee.*—J. C. Dore, R. P. Derickson, Perkins Bass.

*Attorney.*—A. L. Morrison.

*General Agent.*—E. C. Hamilton.

*Special Agent.*—J. M. McDonald, Union Stock Yards.

*Directors.*—L. P. Wright, Carlisle Mason, Mark Sheridan, E. L. Brown, Peter Schuttler, B. F. Culver, Samuel Stone, J. H. Foster, B. W. Raymond, J. C. Dore, H. C. Goodrich, Perkins Bass, John G. Shortall, John B. Sherman, John Jones, Prof. C. G. Wheeler, S. T. Atwater, N. S. Bouton, William H. Sharp, R. P. Derickson, S. B. Howes, J. L. Pickard, W. B. Thum, M. M. Graves.

## MINNESOTA SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1870; OFFICE AT ST. PAUL.

*President.*—Chas. E. Mayo.

*Vice-Presidents.*—W. L. Wilson, Peter Berkey, Wm. R. Marshall, S. Y. McMaster, D. R. Noyes, Jr.

*Treasurer.*—A. H. Wimbish.

*Secretary.*—E. W. Chase.

*Managers.*—F. De Cou, Thos. Cochran, Jr., Wm. Corlies, D. W. Hand, H. R. Brill, D. A. Robertson, M. H. Crittenden, H. M. Smyth, B. Mattocks.

## SAN FRANCISCO (CAL.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED, 1870; OFFICE, 614 MERCHANT STREET.

*President.*—Henry Gibbons, M. D.

*Vice-President.*—Jacob Z. Davis.

*Treasurer.*—Jas. S. Hutchinson.

*Secretary.*—Nathaniel Hunter.

*Trustees.*—Wm. Alvord, Jacob Z. Davis, M. J. O'Connor, J. S. Hutchinson, J. M. McDonald, J. B. Roberts, Chas. Sonntag, Dr. Henry Gibbons, I. Friedlander, Col. B. C. Whiting, Ira P. Rankin, W. A. Woodward, F. G. Edwards, Dr. G. J. Bucknall, Nathaniel Hunter.

## PETALUMA (CAL.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED, 1870.

*President.*—William Zartman.

*Vice-President.*—J. Fritsch.

*Secretary and Treasurer.*—J. Snow.

## OAKLAND (CAL.) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED MARCH 23, 1874.

*President.*—Henry Durant.

*Vice-President.*—L. Hamilton.

*Recording Secretary.*—William H. Jordan.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—A. W. Bishop.

*Treasurer.*—P. S. Wilcox.

*Trustees.*—Dr. Henry Durant, Capt. P. S. Wilcox, W. H. Jordan, F. E. Brooks, Dr. J. P. Dinsmore, A. W. Bishop, Charles B. Kingman, Rev. L. Hamilton, J. J. Bamber, A. J. Gladding, A. Chabot, A. J. Boyer, J. C. Quinn.

## CLEVELAND (OHIO) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED MARCH, 1872.

*President.*—J. W. Fitch.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Stillman Witt, John Tod, James M. Hoyt, William Bingham, O. J. Hodge, Dr. E. Sterling.

*Counsel.*—A. W. Beman.

*Secretary.*—H. F. Brayton.

*Treasurer.*—C. A. Crumb.

*Executive Committee.*—Mrs. Peter Thatcher, Mrs. F. A. Sterling, Mrs. William Sholl, Mrs. Wm. C. North, Mrs. Nelson Sanford, Miss Mary C. Brayton, William P. Fogg, C. B. Pettengill, William Edwards, Earl Bill, John E. Colby, N. H. Merwin, W. J. McKinnie, C. C. Burnett, W. H. Hayward.

*Agent.*—D. L. Whitman.

## TOLEDO (OHIO) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1871.

*President.*—A. T. Stebbins.

*Vice-President.*—Dr. W. W. Jones.

*Secretary.*—E. H. Fitch.

*Treasurer.*—John Kaufmann.

*Executive Committee.*—F. J. Cole, M. O. Waggoner, Edward Knapp.

## CINCINNATI (OHIO) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED MAY 21, 1873.

*President.*—John Simpkinson.

*Vice-Presidents.*—W. W. Scarborough, Henry Probasco, Larz Anderson, Mrs. Dr. W. W. Dawson, Mrs. S. A. Kendrick, S. Dana Horton, Harry R. Smith, Adolphus Carnes, Mrs. Henry C. Ware.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—

*Recording Secretary.*—Dr. W. G. B. Lewis.

*Treasurer.*—Wm. Sumner.

*Special Agent.*—Jos. L. Smith.

*Executive Committee.*—His Honor Mayor G. W. C. Johnston, Dr. John A. Murphy, J. R. Pye, W. S. Munson, Ludlow Apjones, Asa A. Clark, E. P. Bradstreet, Dr. G. W. Bowler, Dr. Frank Brunning.



## COLUMBUS (OHIO) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 19, 1873.

*President.*—Judge James L. Bates.*Vice-Presidents.*—Governor Edward F. Noyes, Ex-Governor Wm. Dennison, Hon. George M. Parsons, Hon. H. J. Jewett, Hon. John G. Deshler, Dr. J. W. Hamilton, John Joyce, Hon. John G. Thompson, Hon. M. A. Daugherty, Major Jacob Reinhardt, Peter Ambros and F. C. Sessions.*Executive Committee.*—Gen. John G. Mitchell, Theodore Comstock, Walstein Failing, T. W. Tallmadge, E. L. Hinman, D. W. Brooks, T. Ewing Miller, P. W. Huntington, Richard Nevins, Wm. B. Hayden, J. A. Scarritt, Jacob Voglesang, Yeatman Anderson, Edward Taylor and Captain Wm. Riches.*Treasurer.*—*Secretary.*—J. A. Scarritt.

## OHIO STATE SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED AT COLUMBUS, MARCH, 1874.

*President.*—J. W. Fitch, Cleveland.*Vice-Presidents.*—A. T. Stebbins, Toledo; Jno. Simpkins, Cincinnati; James L. Bates, Columbus.*Secretary.*—S. Dana Horton, Cincinnati.*Treasurer.*—James L. Bates, Columbus.

## KENTUCKY SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 11, 1873; OFFICE AT LOUISVILLE.

*President.*—B. F. Avery.*Treasurer.*—W. C. Kennedy.*Secretary.*—W. F. Reynolds, Jr.*Directors.*—B. F. Avery, H. W. Gray, H. Burkhardt, Rev. L. P. Tschiffly, Colonel J. R. Delvecchio, Rev. Dr. Heywood, W. C. Kennedy, E. H. Chase, Dr. E. P. Humphrey, Alexander Hoagland, Dr. T. J. Griffiths, W. G. Meir, C. H. Dillingham, Richard Barrett, J. B. Walker and C. O. Smith.

## GEORGIA SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED MAY 3, 1873; OFFICE AT AUGUSTA.

*President.*—James W. Davies.*Vice-Presidents.*—Rev. Robert Irvine, Augusta; Charles Green, Sr., Savannah; Anderson Reese, Macon; H. W. Grady, Atlanta.*Secretary and Counsel.*—Salem Dutcher.*Treasurer.*—B. Benson.*Executive Committee.*—James W. Davies, *ex officio*, Salem Dutcher, *ex officio*, John S. Davidson, Miss Lou. King, H. B. King, Joseph B. Cumming, DeSaussure Ford, M. D.

## CONNECTICUT SOCIETY.

PARTIALLY ORGANIZED JANUARY, 1873.

No action taken since.

## MISSOURI SOCIETY.

PARTIAL ORGANIZATION 1870; RE-ORGANIZED DECEMBER, 1873; OFFICE AT ST. LOUIS.

*President.*—R. S. McDonald.*Vice-Presidents.*—E. O. Stanard, Nathan Cole, Jos. O'Neil, L. Gottschalk, J. H. Lightner, Geo. Knapp, H. J. Spaunhorst, E. G. Smith, G. P. Plant, J. E. Yeatman, T. H. Buckland, Dr. T. Hill, A. J. P. Garesche, Dr. Berkley, S. J. Nicolls, George Partridge.*Treasurer.*—W. H. Maurice.*Secretary.*—John P. Grimley.*Executive Committee.*—Ferd. Meyer, Dr. Comstock, Jas. Harkness, Jno. H. Fisse, Dr. Wm. Johnson, Ben De Bar, Wm. H. Lackland.

## LOUISIANA SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1874; OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS.

*President.*—Augustus Bernaw.

## OREGON SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 3, 1873; HEADQUARTERS AT PORTLAND.

*President.*—B. Goldsmith.*Vice-Presidents.*—Henry Failing, W. S. Ladd, J. R. Cardwell, Wm. Wadhams, Rev. T. L. Elliot.*Recording Secretary.*—J. H. Woodward.*Corresponding Secretary.*—W. T. Shanahan.*Treasurer.*—James Steel.*Directors.*—B. Goldsmith, Philip Wasserman, E. B. Babbitt, J. R. Cardwell, James Steel, J. A. Chapman, L. M. Parrish, Wm. Wadhams, Henry Failing, J. H. Woodward, W. S. Ladd, T. L. Elliot, W. T. Shanahan, C. C. Stroug, John B. Pilkington.

## DELAWARE SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED JAN. 19, 1874; OFFICE AT WILMINGTON.

*President.*—Rev. John Wilson.*Vice-Presidents.*—Fifty, in various parts of the State.*Secretary.*—Mrs. Gertrude W. Nields.*Treasurer.*—Miss Anna Sempie.*Managers.*—Edward Bringham, Wm. S. Hilles, Charles G. Rumford, D. W. Maull, J. L. Simms, Eli Underwood, Wm. M. Canby, Wm. Canby, P. N. Brennan, George A. Latimer, Wilmer Atkinson, Sarah Bringham, Lillie M. Canby, Gertrude W. Nields, Mrs. F. Israel, Mrs. Wm. Lea, Mrs. Albert W. Smith, Mrs. Samuel Canby, Mrs. H. L. Tatnall, Mrs. Emily W. Phillips.

## COLORADO SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1872; OFFICE AT DENVER.

*President.*—D. A. Chever.*Secretary.*—W. C. Lothrop.

## CANADIAN SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED 1869; OFFICE, MECHANIC'S HALL, MONTREAL.

*President.*—William Workman.*Committee.*—Thomas Ryan, A. M. Delisle, W. Sache, Alfred La Roque, G. W. Weaver, James Ferrier, Jr., John Crawford, Wm. Rodden, L. A. Boyer, Charles Alexander, James Hutton, A. C. Hooper, Andrew Allan, A. McGibbon, Dr. Scott, Alex. Urquhart, Dr. Bernard, R. Moat, J. H. Joseph, Peter Redpath, L. H. Holton, E. A. Prentice, W. Markland Molson, J. J. C. Abbott, G. A. Drummond, E. Carter, Q. C., H. Bulmer, W. H. Kerr, J. D. Crawford, J. B. Clay, James Johnson, Thomas McDuff, Wm. Brown.*Patrons.*—The Governor-General, H. E. The Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B., &c., &c., Sir N. F. Bellean, Sir J. A. Macdonald, K. C. B., Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.*Executive Committee.*—George W. Weaver, W. H. Kerr, Chas. Alexander, A. La Roque, J. H. Joseph, R. Moat.*Honorary Secretary-Treasurer.*—F. Mackenzie.*Honorary Solicitor.*—W. H. Kerr.*Honorary Veterinary Surgeon.*—D. McEachran, M. R. C. V. S., &c.*Inspector.*—Arthur Galey.*Agents at St. Johns, Freighsburg, Danville, Woodstock, Pointe Claire.*LADIES' HUMANE EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
(CANADIAN SOCIETY).

ORGANIZED 1872.

*President.*—Mrs. Andrew Allan.*Vice-President.*—Mrs. G. W. Simpson.*Secretary-Treasurer.*—Mrs. A. McCord.*Executive Committee.*—(With the above)—Mrs. Neil McIntosh, Mrs. T. S. Brown, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. W. B. Lindsay, Mrs. E. Archbald.

## QUEBEC (CANADA) SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1870.

*President.*—W. Marsden, M. D., M. A.*Treasurer.*—W. Hossack.*Secretary.*—A. Robertson, Jr.*Superintendent.*—James Burgess.*Committee of Management.*—R. Hamilton, J. C. Thomson, J. Dinning, S. B. Foote, J. Storey, H. S. Scott, A. Woods, S. Moore, W. J. MacAdams, Adam Watters.*Patrons.*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K. P., K. C. B., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada; Hon. R. E. Caron, Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec; Sir N. F. Bellean; Right Rev. J. W. Williams, D. D., Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec; Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau; Hon. G. Oulmet, Premier, Province of Quebec.

## METROPOLITAN SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED AUGUST 24, 1871; OTTAWA, CANADA WEST.

*Patrons.*—Right Hon. Earl Dufferin, Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.*President.*—John Rochester, Jr.*Vice-Presidents.*—J. M. Currier, M. P., J. A. Grant, M. P., Allan Gilmour, Joseph Aumond, Edward McGillivray, James Skead.*Committee.*—Andrew Drummond, John Stewart, Robert Surtees, Robert Blackburn, G. W. Eaton, Thomas McKay, Geo. Kennedy, George May, Samuel Rogers, George Hay, William Hutchinson, Edward C. Malloch, M. D., Eugene Martineau, H. Bronson, E. A. Meredith, Wm. White, G. W. Steacy, John Mather, John Durie, J. M. Garland, Z. Wilson.*Secretary-Treasurer.*—H. J. McLardy.*Veterinary Surgeon.*—A. O. F. Coleman.*Inspectors.*—E. J. O'Neil and W. O. St. George.

## ONTARIO (CANADA) SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED JULY 3, 1873; OFFICE AT TORONTO.

*Patrons.*—His Excellency Earl Dufferin, K. C. B., Governor-General of Canada, His Excellency John Crawford, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, Hon. W. P. Howland, Ex-Governor of Ontario.*President.*—Prof. Daniel Wilson, LL. D.*Vice-Presidents.*—Hon. G. W. Allan, Goldwin Smith, M. A.*Executive Committee.*—Rev. John McCaul, D. D., Robert Wilkes, M. P., John Macdonald, W. Canniff, M. D., W. T. Kiely, George Goulding, W. Oldright, M. D., A. T. McCord (Chamberlain), Rev. E. Ryerson, D. D., Josias Bray, A. Smith, V. S., J. B. Boustead, K. Awde, H. L. Hime (Ald.), W. J. Bird.*Honorable Treasurer.*—G. H. Wilson.*Honorable Secretary.*—Frank Rutledge.*Agent and Inspector.*—John Harcourt.

## OFFICERS OF OUR SOCIETY.

GEORGE T. ANGELL, President.

## Vice-Presidents.

Hon. William B. Washburn, U. S. S.,	Greenfield.
Hon. Thomas Talbot,	Billerica.
Ex-Governor William Claflin,	Newton.
Ex-Governor A. H. Bullock,	Worcester.
Hon. Secretary O. Warner,	Northampton.
Hon. Samuel C. Cobb,	Boston.
Ex-Mayor Henry L. Pierce,	"
Ex-Mayor William Gaston,	"
Ex-Mayor N. B. Shurtleff,	"
Rt. Rev. Jno. J. Williams,	"
Rt. Rev. Benj. H. Paddock,	"
George B. Emerson, LL.D.,	"
Dr. George C. Shattuck,	"
Robert M. Mason, Esq.,	"
James P. Thorndike, Esq.,	"
Dr. Samuel G. Howe,	"
Hon. Albert J. Wright,	"
William Appleton, Esq.,	"
Amos A. Lawrence, Esq.,	"
C. Allen Browne, Esq.,	"
John D. Philbrick, Esq.,	"
William Gray, Esq.,	"
Charles L. Flint, Esq.,	"
Edward Wigglesworth, Esq.,	"
Charles Lyman, Esq.,	"
Hon. Geo. T. Bigelow,	"
C. C. Gilbert, Esq.,	"
John H. Dexter, Esq.,	"
Mrs. Geo. Dickinson,	"
Joseph B. Glover, Esq.,	"
Dr. H. I. Bowditch,	"
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Esq.,	"
Henry Saltonstall, Esq.,	Dorchester Dist.
Hon. Marshall P. Wilder,	"
Dr. W. C. B. Fildell,	"
Franklin King, Esq.,	"
John J. May, Esq.,	"
Quincy A. Shaw, Esq.,	West Roxbury.
James M. Codman, Esq.,	Brookline.
Col. Theodore Lyman,	"
Henry H. Peters, Esq.,	"
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1874.

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"THE PHILANTHROPIES" is the title of a book lately issued by the Congregational Publishing Society. It is edited by Rev. J. U. Parsons, and was revised by Rev. Dr. Kirk. Its object is to present the "Gospel of Humanity" as represented by human effort for the relief of suffering. A chapter is devoted to the history and purposes of societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which concludes as follows:—"So in these acts of kindness towards the helpless dumb creation, for its own sake, we may see another pulsation of the heart of Christian love."

## Children's Department.

*Young Birds Starving.*

If anything would prevent a boy from killing birds in the spring and summer, it would be the sight of the starving birds in the picture. Two of them are nearly dead, and the others are screeching for food. But, motherless and fatherless, they will not be fed, and an agonizing death must be their fate. This, because some boys for "sport" have been gunning, or to show "how true they can fire a stone" have killed the father and mother. They will say they "didn't think," and it is to make them think that we insert the picture.

"Cocky Twitters."  
BY LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

"I wish I had somebody to play with me! A jolly little chap who would amuse me and make me laugh," said Bertie, and dropping his legs, he lay for a moment looking as if he really did need a playmate very much.

"Tweet! tweet!" said a little voice, in such a brisk tone that the boy stared about him eager to see who spoke.

One pane of the long window that opened on the balcony was fixed like a door, so that the room might be ventilated. This pane stood open, and perched upon its threshold was a sparrow, peering in with an inquisitive air, and a bold "Tweet! tweet" as if he said:

"Here's a little friend all ready to play with you."

"Oh, mamma, see the cunning bird! He wants to come in! Don't stir, and may be he'll hop down and eat the crumbs of my luncheon on the table. It's Cocky Twitters; I know him by his tail, with only two feathers in it, and his twinkling eye, and his little fat body," cried Bertie, lying as still as a statue, and looking with delight at the new comer.

You see Bertie lived near a square where many English sparrows had their homes, and all winter the kind child fed his little neighbors. Day after day he strewed crumbs in the balcony, and day after day the birds came to peck them gratefully, or to fly away with the big bits to their nests. So they learned to know and love and trust each other, and the passers-by often saw a pretty sight up in the sunny balcony, where the delicate boy stood with his feathered friends about him; some at his feet, some on his shoulders, some boldly stealing crumbs from his basket, and the more timid hoping about on the wide balustrade catching such stray mouthfuls as reached them.

Bertie was fond of his birds, and had names for some of them, but his favorite was Cocky Twitters, a bold, saucy, droll fellow, who was always whisking about as if he had everything in the bird-world to attend to. \* \* \* He was good to the weak and timid ones, and never failed to carry a nice crumb or two to his old papa, who had something the matter with his wing, and seldom went far from the little brown house, stuck like a wasp's nest on one of the trees.

## YOUNG BIRDS STARVING.



Cocky had often thought about coming in to call, but never had found the courage to really do it, so Bertie was enchanted when, after a good deal of tweeting, much jerking up of his smooth head, and many a sidelong twinkle of his little black eye, Cocky actually hopped down upon the table.

Mamma sat motionless, smiling at her little guest, and Bertie hardly dared to wink as he watched his pet's pranks.

Cocky had evidently made up his mind to have a right jolly time, and see, taste, examine and enjoy all he found in this new world. So he paraded about the table, ate a bit of cake, pecked at an apple, and drank prettily out of Bertie's silver mug; then he wiped his bill quite properly, took a look at the books, peeped into the inkstand, dragged his tail in the gum-pot, examined mamma's work-basket, and took a sniff at the flowers. After that he strolled over the carpet with such a funny swagger of his thin legs, such an important roll of his fat little body, and such an impudent cock of his head, that Bertie burst out laughing, which made Cocky flit away to the top of the clock, where he sat and twittered as if he were laughing too.

"I wish I could keep him a few days, he is so jolly! Couldn't I put him in Dickey's cage, and feed and be good to him, mamma?"

"He would never trust you again if you did."

"But I should explain it to him, and tell him it was only a visit."

"He wouldn't like it, and I think you will enjoy him more when he makes visits of his own accord. He would be the maddest little bird that ever flew if you shut him up; but leave him free, and every day it will be a pleasure to open the pane and see him come in confidingly. He is tired of this warm

room already, and trying to get out. Show him the way, and let him go." \* \* \* Cocky sat on the balustrade and tweeted till all his friends came to see what the fuss was about.

"Oh, I do wish I could understand what they say. He's telling them all about his visit, and they look so cunning sitting round listening and asking questions. You know French and German, don't you know bird-talk too, mamma?" asked Bertie, turning round, after he had stood with his nose against the glass till it was as cold as a little icicle.

"No, dear, I am sorry to say I don't."

"I thought mamma knew everything," said Bertie. — From "Little Neighbors" in *Hearth and Home*.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE paper says, "Some boys delight in deeds of cruelty which would shame the savages themselves; they not only seem to enjoy witnessing the suffering of any dumb creature, but take a vast deal of pleasure in prolonging and adding to its tortures."

We hope this will not apply to any boys in Massachusetts. At any rate, we are doing what we can to prevent such a criticism from being justly applied to all boys who read our paper.

*The Little Bird on the Gate-Post.*  
BY MRS. ANNIE HOWE THOMSON.

There's a dear little bird on the gate-post  
Trilling a merry lay;  
And its feathers are bright  
With the red sunlight,  
That beams from the opening day.

Its song is all of the spring time,  
Now hastening over the hills,  
With leaves for the bowers;  
And fresh, blooming flowers,  
And laughter and song for the rills.

With grass on the hill-sides springing,  
And blue for the clouded sky;  
With buds for the trees;  
And sweets for the bees,  
And zephyrs wandering by.

This little brown bird on the gate-post,  
O never a king on his throne,  
With his power and might,  
And his jewels so bright,  
A happier heart may own.

Now he's finished his strain, and pluming  
Each little brown shining wing,  
He's off through the air,  
To warble elsewhere  
His beautiful song of the spring.

—S. S. Advocate.

A LOVING heart and a cheerful countenance are commodities which children should never fail to keep on hand. They will best season their food and soften their pillows. Sour faces and cross words make everything go wrong. Keep in the sunshine of God's love, and don't give the frowns a chance to deepen into wrinkles.



[Continued from page 101.]

than fifty. This may be accounted for by the fact that our annual dog-tax of two dollars for male and five dollars for female dogs, tends to the destruction of those that are worthless, and insures good care and attention, and a home, to those that are valuable.

## STOCK TRANSPORTATION.

The most gigantic evil we have to contend with is that of the cruel carrying of stock on railroads. When we consider that millions of these animals are transported every year, and, by present methods, are deprived of food, water and rest from twenty-four to seventy-five hours at a time, and this deprivation is repeated several times between the starting point and the market, we can see not only what a vast amount of suffering they endure, but we can judge in what condition their flesh is when slaughtered for our tables. The sanitary considerations are more especially within the province of Boards of Health, but we present them from time to time, to secure the interest of persons who are not moved to consider the matter on the side of humanity alone.

Because the evil is so great the progress of reform is slow. Laws limiting the time of confinement have been passed in several States, and a national law, introduced by us into Congress, was enacted last year.

The circulation of our essay has awakened public attention to the evil. This has been sent to all managers of railroads in the United States, and to many thousand persons besides.

For more than a year we kept an agent of great energy and perseverance, travelling upon stock-trains, inspecting stock-yards, interviewing station agents, superintendents and other officers of roads, drovers and butchers. In this work he travelled many thousands of miles, by night and day, over all the roads in New England and west to Chicago. By his efforts and by our correspondence and interviews many reforms have been introduced,—promptness secured, delays prevented, yards improved and cruel treatment lessened. But it will require the services of a hundred men to prevent the cruelty while men are selfish, corporations heedless and drovers brutal.

By repeated effort we have lessened, in a great degree, the mixing of large and small stock in the same car, by which the latter are trampled to death, and yet from a car arriving at Watertown, last month, loaded with cows, calves and sheep, three dead sheep were taken out, one with both hindlegs broken and one with one foreleg broken.

We have encouraged the introduction of compartment cars, in which the animals can have opportunity for food, water and rest. The drovers do not encourage their introduction, because of the increase in rates of freight, seemingly unconscious of the shrinkage of ten per cent. by the present method.

The corporations do not introduce them, because of the expense. They may not act until they feel a public pressure from the people, produced partly by humane feelings and partly by the conviction that they are eating poisoned meats. This pressure, aided by the operation of law, will eventually correct much of the present evil.

Already these corporations and drovers feel the

effects of our national law, and are now making strenuous efforts in Congress to extend the time of confinement to thirty-seven hours. We are doing what we can to defeat this effort by correspondence with members of Congress, by sending our essay to the members and by soliciting the co-operation of all kindred societies.

Just before his death, the lamented Sumner, who had always been a friend of the Society, wrote us, thanking us for calling his attention to the proposed amendment and said, "I shall be glad to look after that bill." His successor, one of our Vice-Presidents and always our friend, will doubtless be equally ready to assist us.

We have not the space to describe at length all the cruelties of railroad transportation, nor perhaps would such a portrayal be acceptable to most of our readers, but we venture to publish the following:—

A friend, living on the line of the Boston and Albany road, recently described cruelties witnessed by him as follows:—

"A carload of oxen, with one of the number 'cast,' or down, and unable to rise or barely move, with limbs swollen to twice their natural size. In another case, a lot of cows were packed very close in a car, and four or five had calves, *evidently born in the car while on the road.* The condition of these poor animals was shocking. The calves, with one exception, were trodden to death in filth and mire. This car was transferred here to another road, after waiting a long time on a 'siding.'

"In another instance, a crowded car of oxen had several down which could not get up, and one, standing with one hind-foot on the soft part of a prostrate animal's body, near the hip, sustained his weight on one foot, *which sunk out of sight in the folds of tortured flesh,* while the moans of the injured animals were sufficient to awaken feelings of pity in any one possessing common humanity.

"Is there any way to prevent these animals from being thus horribly trodden to death?"

If our agent could have been present on either of these occasions, he would have insisted that the animals should be relieved, and have made a prosecution, if the evidence were forthcoming.

## INSPECTION NEEDED.

We have said the sanitary considerations were within the special province of the "health department." The State Board of Health have petitioned the legislature to appoint an Inspector of Animals before they are slaughtered, which would result in an inspection of the meat afterwards. If this can be accomplished, the results of the present mode of transportation would be still more apparent. This will eventually be done, for which we wait, but *work while we wait.*

## CARRYING AND BLEEDING OF CALVES.

This cruelty is by no means stopped. Tying their legs has been checked, but their suffering on railroads is severe, when taken from their mothers, young, and sent to market before they have learned to eat or drink, remaining twenty-four to thirty-six hours in cars, and after that often bled for days before killing to make the veal white. This practice of bleeding is still continued among farmers in many places. Our agents check it, when possible, but it is difficult of proof.

When calves arrive at the stock-yards, they are turned into pens, and are usually taken away during the day. "In one of the pens," an agent

reports, "they gave the little fellows some shorts to eat, but they knew as much about eating as a baby. They would, however, try to drink, but in this they seemed to fail, for the very good reason, they did not know how."

## HORSE RAILROAD COMPANIES

Continue to overcrowd their cars; the fault, *they say*, of the people, who "will not wait for the next car." Our effort to limit the number of passengers by law failed, after repeated efforts. Lamé or otherwise disabled horses are seldom used, and if found, are taken off at once at our request. To make a case of overloading for prosecution we must prove injury, and that is difficult. The companies have, at our request, placed extra horses at steep grades, and in other ways are willing to lessen the suffering of their horses.

## FOUNTAINS AND DRINKING-TROUGHS.

He who erects a permanent fountain or drinking-trough bestows a perpetual blessing upon those who come after him, and insures a grateful pleasure to himself while he lives. What better monument can men or women provide to perpetuate their memories? A suggestion of a correspondent, published in another column, for the erection of "Memorial Fountains," is a happy thought.

When our Society was organized there were no public places, within the limits of Boston, where animals could be watered. Mr. Angell induced the city government to purchase twenty fountains, which have been erected, and since that time, at our suggestion, stone troughs have been substituted or added, a majority of them having been paid for by members of our Society. One gentleman, at a cost of one thousand dollars, has provided ten of these, bearing the inscription, "Gift of W. A." Two ladies have each provided one, and others have it in contemplation when the opportunity offers.

We have secured the passage of a law, in our State, to enable towns to expend their funds for this purpose, and by invitations to the selectmen of every town in the State, and to individuals, we trust an interest has been created throughout the Commonwealth that will make the erection of these comforts universal.

## DOG AND COCK FIGHTS.

Brutal amusements these, which are but little practised in this State. We have been fortunate in ridding the State, we hope permanently, of two of the leading dog-trainers,—Harry Jennings and Tom Thornton. Having been engaged in a dog-fight, where one dog was killed, we secured warrants for their arrest. Jennings found a residence in another State conducive to his comfort, and Thornton, having been tried and convicted, forfeited his bail to escape imprisonment, and is now *non est*. We are not called upon to be lenient to this class of offenders, for their cruelty is deliberate, and does not result from either anger or ignorance.

## HORSE SHOEING.

Thousands of horses are injured by bad shoeing through want of knowledge on the part of blacksmiths. The circulation by us last year of the essay on this subject has resulted in more discus-

sion and investigation than has taken place during twenty years previous. Of course, in this, as in other questions where interest is involved, or where settled opinions have been formed, "authorities differ," and our action has been criticised. But if horse-owners have been induced to inquire, and farriers to seek for the best methods, good will be accomplished, and we are content. Dr. Slade, one of our directors, has recently lectured on this subject to agricultural associations.

#### CRUEL CASES.

It has not been our custom to report cases of severe cruelty in our paper, as the community are, or ought to be, convinced of it already, and the perusal of these cases is painful to many of our readers. But the following are a few of the cases we have prosecuted, and are submitted only as specimens:—Tying cord tightly around a horse's tongue, keeping it on all night, from which it became so swollen that he could not get it back into his mouth for two or three days. Torturing a cat, by pouring spirits of turpentine into her body. Beating horse with a crowbar. Driving a horse to death. Stabbing horses with a bayonet and knife. Throwing a dog from a third-story window. Beating a horse with a cart-stake. Drawing horse's tongue out by the roots. Scalding a dog. Chopping off the tail of a horse. Thrusting a fork into a horse's body. Dragging a horse by a chain around his neck. Pouring kerosene oil on a cow, and igniting it; this last case, we are sorry to say, by a woman!

#### THE CLERGY.

In common with all special advocates of the cause, we must express a disappointment that the clergy of the country, as a rule, have not seemed to see their opportunity in this work. A few have favored their hearers with a sermon, but the majority have been silent. We sent an invitation to three thousand clergymen during the last year to introduce the subject into the pulpit, but we have thus far been advised of but few responses. The hearers are ready for it, and we trust they will not have long to wait. We feel quite assured that before many years there will be a "Sabbath Service for Animals" as well as a "Hospital Sunday."

#### TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS.

Our four hundred prizes for compositions on Kindness to Animals, in the schools of the State, have brought the subject to the attention of teachers as well as scholars, and in some schools teachers have taken advantage of their opportunities. But it is by no means general. A "Humanity Series" of reading-books has been published in England, of which we have distributed some copies here as specimens, and a Western compiler is now preparing a series for our country. Our paper has been sent to more than two thousand teachers in New England, to awaken their interest, and has been distributed at Teachers' Conventions.

#### AUTHORS.

Invitations have been sent to all the leading authors in the country to write on our subject, not especially for our journal, but for all publications. The same suggestion has been made to editors and publishers of books; and it will have

been noticed how much more frequent are animal stories and illustrations than formerly, and how much oftener are anecdotes and sketches published, showing the intelligence and devotion of animals.

In England, Partridge & Co.'s series of children's books on animals are not to be excelled in beauty and worth, and Miss Eastman's "Striking for the Right," published here, is an especial contribution to our work. Others are in preparation, and they are all great helps.

#### COURTS.

Another evidence of progress may be seen in our courts, which more fully appreciate crimes against animals, and, keeping pace with public opinion, are imposing heavier penalties for infraction of the law. This is exerting a healthful effect upon offenders. A man may be willing to pay ten dollars for the privilege of indulging his temper, and taking vengeance upon his beast; but when it costs fifty dollars, or imprisonment is in prospect, he withholds his hand.

#### FINANCES.

It will gratify our best friends, and surprise others, when we say that we have been expending, each year, twice as much as any other society in the country, and, we believe, wisely. We have looked upon the work as national in its character, and therefore have, by the distribution of documents, endeavored to help to educate the nation. Until last year we published the only paper in the country devoted to our cause, and the many hundred thousand copies distributed, gratuitously, over the country, while they awakened and kept alive public sentiment, were an expense to our treasury. Then the hundreds of thousands of essays, circulars, placards, etc., mentioned elsewhere in this report, have been a large expense, but have furnished a vast amount of information. Other societies have thus far attempted much less in this direction.

#### DONORS.

All along the way we have had generous friends to sustain us, through good and evil report, having faith in the work done by the society, and in its method of doing it. Money and kind words have been bestowed, and both are needed for the most successful execution of humane work—one for material aid, the other for spiritual comfort. Our friends neither ask nor expect any special recognition of their generosity, but they will accept our gratitude.

#### BEQUESTS.

While our treasury has not been strengthened by legacies like our kindred society in New York, we cannot believe it is because we have been forgotten, but because the lives of our friends have been spared.

Seen from our stand-point, it seems a worthy object of remembrance, in the final distribution of one's effects, and we believe such societies as ours will one day be ranked everywhere among the "humane institutions."

And here we venture to correct a mistaken impression of many persons, that the societies in the different States are connected, and that a bequest or donation to one helps all. We need

only say that each is entirely independent and separate, except as bound by the ties of kindred work.

#### OTHER STATES.

Each year shows an extension of the work into new States. Commencing in New York in 1866, Pennsylvania followed in 1867, Massachusetts, in 1868, Maine, Iowa, New Jersey, Maryland, in 1869; Virginia, Michigan, Minnesota, California and Missouri, in 1870; Rhode Island, North Carolina, Ohio, Illinois and District of Columbia, in 1871; New Hampshire and Colorado, in 1872; Kentucky, Georgia, Connecticut, Louisiana and Oregon, in 1873; Delaware, in 1874.

In several of these States the first steps were taken by suggestion from our office, a correspondence being opened with some personal friend, by the distribution of documents in the legislatures, securing a law and afterwards the organization of a society.

There are now about fifty societies in the United States, but we regret to say that some of them have little vitality. We still hope to make a better report of them next year, and to add the names of societies in States and Territories where none now exist. We are ready to help, by documents and correspondence, at all times.

#### WHAT DO YOU FIND TO DO?

Is a question often asked in the office, and it is a proper inquiry by those who have not investigated the work. Friends who have read our report thus far, and have considered the detail necessarily attached to a successful carrying out of our various purposes, will realize something of how our time is employed. And yet we have avoided mentioning many subjects which occupy us. And it is only for fear of prolonging our report unreasonably that we do not give further detail of our action. If we confined ourselves to any one portion of our work, it would be comparatively an easy task; but the reader will readily see that it has many ramifications, and others will be suggested by an examination of our various publications. Therefore we will only name a few subjects, without venturing to describe the work connected with them. For instance: Insect-eating birds and their nests; pigeon-shoots; transportation of poultry; visits to cattle-yards and markets, and horse-markets and auctions; translations from French and German documents, containing reports of kindred societies, etc.; efforts to prevent vivisection; conferences with inventors, and examination of cattle cars, of wood pavements, and of improvements in horse-cars, harnesses and shoes; interviews with drovers, with superintendents of streets to get defective streets repaired, to get crossings grooved to prevent horses from slipping; with members of legislature to secure amendments to laws; with the local and State police; with superintendents of steam and horse railroads; with town authorities in regard to character of our local agents; with agents in regard to general and special work; with Water Board in regard to location of fountains; with inventors of improved fountains, and donors who propose to erect them; with defendants and their counsel, and with many others; and this is only a partial enumeration of the interests involved.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT.

No one who has watched the progress of the work, and is not too impatient for results, can fail to be gratified with its success. Public sentiment is with us. We have few opponents, and if all who speak well of us would do well for us, we should be stronger, financially, than we are, and do more and better work.

But we are grateful for past and present opportunities, and can only promise to strive to be faithful in the future in carrying out what we believe to be the purposes of the Society, and for the best interests of the cause.



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